New Drienns in Gala Attire-The Proces sion to the Grounds-Formal Proceedings By City, State and National Dignitaries-The Wheels Move.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., December 17. The day for opening the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition dawned clear and pleasant. Nothing was left undone to make the opening ceremonies brilliant and imposing. Never before have the streets of the city been so crowded with people.

Already the hotels are full, and great difficulty is experienced in obtaining good quarters. The city presented a gala appearance. The buildings along the principal streets were profusely decorated. Flags, banners and buntings of all colors and decorative design having been tastefully arranged along the house fronts, while at many of the more prominent street corners triumphal arches were

Canal street, the grand boulevard of of the Crescent City, presented a spectacle never equaled even during carnival festivities. From the river front away toward the lake, the eye met nothing but one vast scene of changing colors. The stores were decorated so gorgeously that one could with difficulty see the buildings. Flags of all nations hung from broad galleries, and streamers were suspended from roofs to the ground. Even the wide "Neutral Grounds" showed bits

of color. Long before the hour fixed for the formation of the Exposition procession, the crowds began to collect on the broad banquettes and on the neutral space in the middle of the street. Soon the thoroughfare from Rampart street to the river was so densely packed with people that thousands despaired of getting a glimpse of the procession and took the various lines of cars for the Exposition Park.

Shortly after ten o'clock the procession composed of officers of the Exposition Commissioner of Foreign countries the United States Government and the several States, and distinguished visitors and citizens, formed and began the march to cent steamer Fred. A. Blanks draped in all the colors of the rainbow.

The procession marched aboard the Blanks, which swung out into the stream and headed for the lower limits of the corporation, so as to traverse the entire length of the city in the trip up stream, giving those aboard a view of the entire shipping, moored along the fifteen miles of river front.

Reaching the lower end of the city the Blanks turned and sped up stream, her course along the route being the signal for salutes from war ships, ocean vessels and the screaming of steam-whistles of the steamboats. Every vessel was tastefully decorated with flags, and their crews deck and in the rigging, cheered as

the Blanks passed. The boat landed at the Exposition wharf at noon, and the party proceeded to Music Hall, in the main building, where the opening exercises were to be held. ing the 11,000 seats in the hall were almost filled by persons who had started for the park before the procession moved, while thousands congregated in groups

around the vast auditorium. When the Exposition officers and Commissioners had taken places on the platform, the orchestra struck up the "President's March." A reception to Governor S. D. McEnery followed, and the orchestra played National airs.

Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, offered prayer, at the conclusion of which Governor McEnery began the opening address.

The Governor referred to the magnitude of the Exposition, and the benefit it would confer on the whole country, especially the South, to whom international expositions had hitherto been unknown, and expressed the belief that the intercourse between people from different sections of the country would bring the States closer together, socially and politically, than they had been for a third of a

The Exposition poem of Mrs. Mary Ashley Townsend, "Xariffa," was then read, at the conclusion of which Mayor J. V. Guillotte, welcomed the visitors to the Cresent City, promising them courteous and fair treatment by the citizens.

Director-General Major E. A. Burke then presented the Exposition building to President Ed. Richardson in a brief address. Colonel Richardson, in turn, presented the building to President Arthur by telegraph. A telegraphic response was received and read from the President. officially announcing the opening of the

The machinery began to move slowly, followed by the whir of two miles of

Governor McEnery then received the Commissioners and distinguished visitors, and amid a burst of National airs from the orchestra the proceedings came to a close.
While the building is not entirely completed, and while half the exhibits are not yet arranged, still as much progress has already been made as at any international exposition on opening day. The management has used every endeavor to push the work as fast as possible, and the delay has been rather the fault of the exhibitors than of the officials. Everything was in readiness for the former, and they simply did not take advantage of it. Great delay, however, was caused by a blockade of railroads. Many hundred cars of exhibits have not yet reached the grounds, the jam being especially heavy on the Illinois Central and Louisville & Nashville. These cars will be brought in rapidly, and by the time the holidays are over, everything will be in complete or-

In the main building one-third of the space is as yet unoccupied; but exhibitors are putting up their platforms rapidly. Those displays complete represent every conceivable article of manufacture, from a needle to the mammoth Harris-Corliss engine. All the displays are tasty and many are elegant and rich. The space for foreign exhibits in this building is almost entirely vacant. This is caused by the rigid enforcement of customs regulations. Over a thousand tons of goods of the loom are lying in bonded warehouses and aboard ships, although the management used every endeavor to secure a modification of the customs rules and the usual formalities attending the entry of imports, and although they were seconded by customs officials here, and the Treasury Department at Washington seemed willing to make concessions, it was only Monday night that Collector Badger received an order from Secretary McCulloch to allow all articles intended for the exhibit to be sent to the grounds immediately, without being disturbed in any way. Bond will be required on small ar-ticles of great value, which will be given

by the exposition management. Under the order all foreign exhibits in bonded barges and rapidly arranged in their departments. A large number of arrivals from Europe will not reach here arrivals from Europe will not reach here until the arrival of the steamer Great

Eastern, which sails from London on Friday. These latter are expected to be in position early in January.

By far the largest and most interesting of foreign exhibits will be that of Mexico, and their building has just been com-pleted, caused by a delay in their iron work at Pittsburgh. In the Government building there seems

to have been unreasonable delay on the part of the Commissioners and owners. The United States exhibit is a magnificent one, but is not yet complete. The Smithsonian Institution and geological department is well advanced, and very little can be added to them.

Almost every animal of prehistoric times and of the present day is seen in the former's space, from the mammoth that occupies a large portion of the gallery to the smallest fish. The patent office is represented by thousands of models, some of which are

novel and interesting.

The State Department is constructing a large glass globe which will represent the world in miniature, both from inside and exterior. It will be transparent, and one standing within will have a birds-eye their passage money, and to enter into view of the entire globe; its commerce,

population, etc. The Navy Department has a very creditable exhibit, though not as yet completed. Here are seen models of every class of vessels and defensive and offensive armament. A large portion of this from the Arctic regions by the Greely Relief party. These attracted more attention than any other single exhibit. Among them were the suits worn by tha men, sledges, sleeping bags and canvass cases for provisions, with the sail-boat of

the party. Some of the State exhibits are complete; some in an embryo state, and others not begun. In the second class is Illinois. Her display is being rapidly pressed, however, and will be completed in less than a week.

Ohio's building a beautifully constructed sky of blue bobbinet, interspersed with stars, an exceedingly fine effect being produced, the domes being an exact picture of the heavens as mirrored in a sheet of water.

The States presenting the finest displays are Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Virginia, Delaware, New Jersey, all of New England except Connecticut, Indiana, Nebraska, California, Dakota and Wyoming Territories. All of these present every product of their soils, mines Most of the other States are far behind,

notably New York and Pennsylvania. Louisiana and Mississippi, perhaps shows the most resources, and surprised the best informed of their citizens. The mineral display from the Western

and Pacific Coast States could not be finer or more complete. Every product the levee, where was moored the magnifi- of the mines, in the shapes of ores and metals is shown. The finest and most picturesque display in this building is that of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

In a large Swiss chalet, built of sheaves of grain with ornaments of corn in the ear, is every vegetable raised in the vast section of country through which the Road passes. The art gallery was not completed in sufficient time to admit of the hanging of pictures, which, however, are at the grounds and will be put up in a week.

ingly fine, containing gems of the best artists, and connoisseurs declare it will equal any ever exhibited. Horticultural Hall is a garden of Eden. Every flower, seed and plant of the tropics and temperate zones is seen. Even in its present stage nothing ever

The art collection is said to be exceed-

before presented can compare with it. The greeting of Major Burke, the Dispontaneous, hearty and long continued. He had to pause ten minutes before the applause subsided, and it was a fitting tribute to the man who has worked eighteen hours a day for six months, to make the affair a success, by attending to every detail of the work. Subordinates did nothing that had not his supervision, and to his efforts are due the present advanced condition of affairs.

The Ceremonies at the Executive Mansion

EXECUTIVE, MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., December 16. At twelve o'clock the members of the diplomatic corps; Congressional committees and invited guests began to arrive. The Marine Band was in attendance, and enlivened the ceremonies with National airs.

The United States Senate was represented by Senators Logan, Dolph, Cameron (of Pennsylvania), Cameron (of Wisconsin), Harrison, Miller (of California), Riddleberger, Pendleton, Butler, Vest, Jones (of Florida), Slater and Walker.

The committee on the part of the House consists of one men ber from each State. Following is a full text of Arthur's address, formally opening the Exposition: "In the name of the people of this Republic, I congratulate the citizens of the Southwest in their advancing prosperity as manifested by the great International

Exposition now about to open. The interest of the Nation in that section of our Commonwealth has found expression in many ways, notably in : propriations for the improvement of the Mississippi, and by a National loan to promote the present Exposition. +

Situated as it is at the gateway of trade, between the United States and Central and South America, it will attract the attention of the people of neighboring nations of the American system, and they will learn the importance of availing themselves of our products, as we will of theirs, thus, not only good feeling, but profitable intercourse be tween the United States and the States of Central and South America will be pro-

The people also of our country, thus brought closer together, will find in this exposition of competitive industries motives for strengthening the bonds of

brotherhood. The railroads, telegraph lines and submarine cables have drawn much nearer together the nations of the earth, and an assembly like this, of representatives of the different nations is promotive of good will and peace, while it advances the material welfare of all.

The United States extend to those from foreign countries who visit us on this oc-

casion a cordial welcome. And now, at the Executive Mansion in Washington, in the presence of the assembled representatives of the friendly nations of the world, of the President of the Senate, of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, of the Chief-Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, of a committee from each House of Congress, and of members my Cabinet, I again, in their name, congratulate the promoters of the Exhibiion upon the auspicious inauguration of the enterprise which promises such far-reaching results. With my best wishes for the fulfillment of all its great purposes, I now declare the World's Industrial Cotton Centennial Exposition

-An authority on health says: Great workers must be great resters. Every man who has clerks in his employ ought to know what their sleeping nabits are. The young man who is up till three or four o'clock in the morning, and must put in his appearance at the bank or store at nine or ten o'clock and work all the day, cannot repeat this process many days without a cer-

—A Washington lady says it is mock modesty that prevents the women from riding the tricycle. They object on the grounds that a woman would look unlignified, but the feminine expert claims that a woman on horseback is much more undignified.

ITALIAN SLAVERY.

The Padrone System as Practiced in New York and Other Parts of the Country-An Outrage on American Civilization-Strong Repressive and Corrective Measures Needed to Stamp it Out.

NEW YORK, December 18. Regarding the Italian padrones here. Signor Moreno, who has been trying to destroy the system, said: "This padrone system is an outrage on American civilization and on humanity. Children are brought here under the plea of teaching them mechanical trades, and adults of both sexes are induced to mortgage their little properties in farm or vineyard lands in Italy, for quadruple the amount of

CONTRACTS WITH PADRONES to work from one to six years under the promise that at the end of the contract, and when the money advanced had been repaid, they will be given farms in various parts of the United States. The children and adults, when once here enter into a space is filled by articles brought back life of slavery worse than that of the Southern negro before emancipation. Something ought to be done to suppress this traffic and stamp out this slavery. While the Moreno bill of 1874 was pending I found a good man in Blaine, who was the Speaker, and he gave me important assistance. I am almost alone in fighting this great evil now." The two Italian Padroni, Michaelle and Guiseppe Marone, cousins, whose liquor stores are at No. 62 and 66 Mulberry street, and who were arrested on Monday on complaint of Angelo Artemo and Pietro Castellano and Vincenzo Esposito, charging them with forcing the complainants at the

POINT OF THE DAGGER to sign acknowledgments of debts which they did not owe, were arraigned at Jefferson Market Court. Complainants failed to appear but they were traced to the Italian Consulate and brought to court, when they explained that the reason of their non-attendance was that the defendants had threatened to kill them if they went to court. Defendants were admitted to bail in the sum of \$600 each, to answer at special session, and complainants having no homes were committed to the house of detention to await the trial.

THEY COME HIGH.

The Opinion Arrived at By a Connecticut Campaign Committee Regarding Chicago Stump Orators-How Emory Storrs "Enjoyed Himself" at Waterbury-A Twentyfour Hours' Bill.

WATERBURY, CONN., December 18. In the height of the recent Presidential campaign here the Republican managers announced with a flourish of trumpets that the Hon. Emory Storrs, of Chicago, would address a mass-meeting at the Waterbury Skating Rink, the largest building in the city. The liveliest indig-nation was aroused in Republican ranks by the daclaration of a local Independent newspaper upon the announcement of Storrs' intended visit, that he was a political dead-beat. When the distinguished guest arrived, he was quartered at the Scoville House, which is the leading hotel in the city. Judge Lewis, of the Republican Committee, told Storrs that his expenses would be all settled, and to go ahead and enjoy himself. Mr. Storrs remained just twenty-four hours, and soon after his departure his bill, amountdirected. It was considered a formidable bill by the committee, but, supposing that Western stump-speakers, and Chi cago ones in particular, come high, they paid it. Yesterday the gentlemen of the committee were almost paralyzed by the presentation of a bill from the bar of the Scoville House, in which the Hon, Emory Storrs appears as debtor to the amount of over \$30 for whiskies, brandies, Pommery sec and extra dry, besides ale and Henry Clay cigars, ordered by him during the evening after his address and consumed by himself and friends. The bill was not presented until yesterday because the bartender did not know to whom to present it. The committee swear that they won't pay a cent of it, and it is possible that the bill may be presented to Storrs himself.

CLEVELAND, O., December 18. Early last evening a farmer named Harrington, living two miles from Geneva, was called to his door by a knock, and on opening, was confronted by a masked man, who sighted along the barrel of a revolver and demanded: "I want your money." Harrington took a small sum from his pockets and handed it to the robber, who took it and cried: "That isn't all. I want the balance." At that moment the handkerchief fell from his eyes, and Mrs. Harrington, standing near, exclaimed: "You do, do you?" shouted know him." the ruffian. "Take that, then," and he fired, the bullet going through her shoulder. She ran out of the house and to the neighbors for help. On returning with friends, evidences of a desperate struggle were found in the house, and Harrington lay dead on the floor with a bullet-hole in his forchead. Mrs. Harrington recognized the murderer as a fellow named Teck, who lived two miles from the farm. Citizens are scouring the

country for him. A Breeze at the Exposition.

NEW ORLEANS, La., December 19. Exhibitors for the past month have been complaining of the inability of the chief installation officer of the Exposition, Samuel Mullen. Some of them also claim that he has not shown proper courtesy in his treatment of them. These complaints culminated vesterday in a meeting of the exhibitors, at which it was almost unanimously resolved to demand the immediate expulsion of Mullen from the bureau.

The trouble seems to have been precipitated by the exhibitors not being provided with admission tickets; but they assert that they have been unable to secure the space allotted them, and have een put to great annoyance and expense by Mullen's incapacity and boorishness. The latter states that the trouble arises entirely from his inability to furnish every exhibitor the best space in the

Ran Through Herself.

LOU.SVILLE, KY., December 19. The propellor Queen of St. Johns, built at Cincinnati for the St. Johns River, Florida, and en route to her destination, with sixty-seven cabin passengers from Cincinnati and vicinity; ten deckers and 250 tons of freight "ran through herself" vesterday near Sugar Creek, breaking one cylinder and cracking another, and will remain there several days for repairs, the engineer having gone to Madison to have new cylinders cast. Several of her passengers came here on the steamer City of Madison.

Competing Architects.

CINCINNATI, O., December 19. Fourth and Vine streets. Each will be paid \$500, whether his design is accepted or not, but any other architect may submit a design for competition, and in the event of its acceptance will receive \$2,006 and be appointed architect of the building with extra compensation. All architects who intend to enter into competition must notify the clerk of the board of their intention to prepare designs on or before the 15th of January, 1885. DASTARDLY REPUBLICANS.

The Efforts of Republican Leaders to Create Distrust and Disturb the Peace for the Sake of Discrediting the Democ-

Since the election of President Cleveland the Republicans of the Blaine stamp have been devoting their energies to persuade mill owners to shut down and turn their hands adrift, and have been predicting all sorts of persecution and suffering for the negroes of the "Southern" States. Fred Douglass thinks the return of the Democracy to power means "the political death of the lishment of slavery.

It is evidently the wish of some Republicans to disturb the peace and damage the business interests of the country as much as possible for the purpose of discrediting the Democracy. That was the object of the long delay in admitting defeat. These disappointed politicians are indifferent as to the injury they may inflict on business or individuals so long as they can make it appear that disturbance and distress result from Democratic success.

Manufacturers will soon find that an honest Democratic policy is far better for them than the unhealthy favoritism of Republicanism for which they have had to pay very dearly. As to the colored citizens of the South, whose rights are entirely safe under the Constitution, no greater blessing could have befallen them than the overthrow of the Republican party. Designing persons have taught them that they had some great advantage to expect from the Administration at Washington of which the Democrats at home deprived them, and this has served to keep them restless and dissatisfied. With this deception exploded they will settle down to the consideration of their real interest and the intelligent exercise of their political rights.

Democracy seeks to make people enlightened and happy. It raises the op-pressed, instructs the ignorant and protects the weak. Democracy would not have conferred the franchise suddenly on millions of negroes sunk in ignorance, but since they have been invested with the privileges of citizens, Democracy seeks to make them capable

of using them intelligently. The negroes only study their own good when they resist the attempt of the Republicans to hold them as political chattels and vote as their own judgment dictates. The interests of the citizens of a State are identical, whether their skins are black or white, and it is quite natural that where a majority of the whites are Democratic a majority of the

colored citizens should be the same. Four years of Democratic rule will dispel all the illusions raised by partisan unscrupulousness for political effect. The South will be "solid" in the future. ecause ignorance will gradually disappear and the negroes will learn that the white residents of their own States have naturally more regard for their interests and are more honestly concerned for their prosperity than Republican partisans, who only enfranchised them them for their own purposes, and who and keeping the author on the surto-day, if they could, would reduce them to a condition of political servitude only a little less degrading than the bondage from which they were released by the war .- Washington Post.

NEED NOT DESPAIR.

Mr. Blaine Not Dead as a Presidentia Candidate, Although He Nor Any Other Republican Is Likely to Be Elected.

The Tribune takes to task certain Democratic papers which, it says, have pronounced Mr. Blaine "dead" as a Presidential candidate. Our contemporary thinks it "too early to order the coffin," and fortifies its position by this add an additional volume to his history, reminiscence:

Andrew Jackson was born in 1767. He was nominated as the ideal of the Democratic party and was defeated for the Presidency in 1824. He was then fifty-seven years old. Four years later he was elected; four years after that he was elected again. From the time his second term of office expired to the day of his death though a private citizen helding no death, though a private citizen, holding no office and seeking none, he was the most pow-erful man in American politics.

It is searcely admissible to liken James G. Blaine to Andrew Jackson. But it must be remembered that in 1824, although beaten in the House of Representatives through the failure of a majority in the Electoral College, Andrew Jackson in the quadrangular contest when his inflammatory utterances are received a plurality of the popular vote, taken into consideration with those of of the Electoral vote and of the States. Fred Douglass and such blatant organs But why confine Blaine's consolation

as the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, it to the case of Andrew Jackson? Will-1am H. Harrison, of Ohio, was defeated is impossible to resist the conclusion in 1836 by an electoral vote of 170 to 73 that they spring from a deliberate purelected in 1840 by log cabins, hard eider pose to stir up strife at the South. It is hoped very evidently that the negroes and 234 electoral votes against 60very nearly four to one. Harrison was can be moved to such a display of aniborn in 1773; hence he was sixty-three mosity against the whites as to arouse the latter to retaliation. Then will years of age when defeated and sixtyseven when elected. front with a prompt "We told you so"

Certainly the Tribune need not de

spair of Blaine in 1888. To be sure it and a combined effort to fasten responwas found impossible to resuscitate sibility for the result upon the election Henry Clay after his defeat in 1844, al- of Cleveland. though a very determined effort was The design is so patent, however, made to that end by his devoted follow- that the ultimate purpose of the schemers ers. But Clay was not so representa- is sure to be defeated. If a race contive a man as Blaine -of his party. He flict does come in the South the people was conservative, honest, unstained, both North and South will understand Blaine is an admirable and faithful rep- very well who has done the infamous resentative of Republicanism. He is work of fomenting strife and inflaming reckless, unscrupulous and not very passions. Mr. Blaine is a magnetic nice about the condition of his record. man and a plausible. But he has neither The Tribune is right in denying that magnetism nor plausibility to deceive Mr. Blaine is dead. He is alive-and the people as to his responsibility for a kicking. There is nothing to prevent war of races should such a war unhap-Mr. Blaine from obtaining the Repub-lican nomination in 1888, after his brill-sibility it will be, too, one from which iant canvass and narrow defeat this he may well shrink. He knows someyear. Whether he can ever be elected thing of the feeling of a people express-Paesident depends on one man-Grover ing their condemnation of corruption in Cleveland. If Mr. Cleveland's Admin office and their hatred of lying. But he istration is a success, as it promises to will find the breeze which blew him. be, and if he is faithful to his pledges to one side on the 4th of November but a the people, while Blaine will be a fitting summer zephyr in comparison with the candidate in 1888, there is no likelihood whirlwind of wrath and indignation that he or any other Republican will be which will visit him and his co-com-President .- N. Y. World.

REPUBLICAN MADNESS. What the Defeated Republicans Are Saying

of the South. The defeated Republicans are declar-inflammatory appeals of Blaine and ing that the election of Grover Clere-Douglass and other wicked demagogues The defeated Republicans are dechrland means that the South will control are having and likely to have upon the the whole land; that all the old Con-colored people of the South must be counteracted by showing them the true federate States will rule the States hat Six architects have been selected to sub- staved in the Union, and that evils bemit designs for the new Chamber of Com-merce to be erected at the corner of country. Now that the election is tefi-nitely settled, we might imagine that will not be difficult. Indeed, they are althese pretenders were only joking the ready telling each other that the elecpeople, but they have been in power so long that like monarchists, yet withless excuse because they are not blinder by tradition, they are so blasphemous as to claim that they hold power by livine right, and claim they are the pary of "great moral ideas." Such mainess can not deceive. These miniacs of through the lying arts of partisans and demagogues, it will be more difficult, but with discretion and patience it will be accomplished even in their case.—

Detroit Free Press.

and the remnant of his Cabinet will be moved to Washington on wheels, but their absurdities frighten none but themselves. There is a new South, whose people long ago accepted the result of the war, and who have been showing by their industry, their enterprise and their loyalty to the to two points. They have been trying Union that they are far more patriotic than those Republicans who, in time of peace, have striven for the sake of place and favor to array States against States and to feed the smoldering fires of a

dangerous sectionalism. But the Republican party, which had long ago outlived its proper age and mission, is sinking into the peevish imlicans are foolish enough to assert that it is the first step towards the re-establishment of slaver. whose honesty and liberal spirit it has so deeply feared. Let it die and have the peace at last that it has so long withheld from the people of this our common country. — Richmond (Va.) State

UNQUENCHABLE BLAINE.

The Surprising Result of the Late Political Contest, According to the Defeated Candidate.

Really Mr. Blaine's account of his own defeat leaves it quite uncertain that he is not vet victorious. The Irish Democrats, thousands of them, voted for him, the Germans didn't desert him, and the Independents had no following worth mentioning. According to his analysis of the vote he seemed to have gained everywhere, and yet, curiously enough, to very little purpose. This is a surprising result of a political contest. He appears to lay the most direct blame on Providence and Dr. Burchard-the former under the guise of "the weather" and the latter as "an intolerant and highly improper" minister with a weakness for alliteration. The interview, which was evidently furnished for the purpose of general publication and letting Mr. Blaine down gently after his political miscarriage, was not contrived in good taste. Blaine. as usual, appears as his own eulogist and defender. He says in effect to the country, only for sundry accidents, and "if" so and so had not happened Blaine would have been elected. All this kind of speculation may be true enough, but it is not to the point; it leaves unsaid the only thing that he should have said, viz.: A manly, straightforward admission that he was beaten in a square fight, and a magnanimous recognition of the public worth of his opponent and a patriotic expression of his respect and support for the people's choice: No. Blaine will never, we fear, be anything but a brilliant partisan, and his defeat will in no wise remand him to private life. If he can not have official position he will at winter, engaged in the agree-

least live publicly and manage to attract notice. Almost simultaneously with this interview explaining his defeat, comes the intelligence that Blaine is not content with the quietness of his home in Maine. He is said to be lookng for a suitable mansion in Washington, where he will live during able task of finishing his history face of events. This is following Beaconsfield's advice in reference to a political defeat, "act as if it had not happened." Blaine is determined not to be shelved, and, as he has strength, energy and ability, there might yet be a future of great prominence before him, were it not for the untortunate records he has left of his Congressional career. These can not be effaced or destroyed. They beat him before the people this time, and they will be apt to do it again, should he test their power. He had better confine himself to literature, leave politics alone, and live serenely on the capital, political and financial, that he embracing the changes and chances that led to his defeat, with special refer-

writing too many letters.-St. Louis

BLAINE'S MALIGNANCY.

Impossible to Resist the Conclusion That

Up Strife at the South.

Blaine's Utterances Are Intended to Stir

If Blaine's malignity were mere sore-

headedness it might be overlooked. But

Blaine and his followers come to the

spirators if their present wicked scheme

Meanwhile it is the duty of all

thoughtful, sensible men, North as well

as South, to see that the scheme does

not succeed. The influence which these

character of such appeals and the ab-

tion of Cleveland will be a benefit to them. With the unintelligent, already

filled with distrust and vindictiveness

proves successful.

instructions to discharge his coals?" The little lad said: "No, sir; I do not remember being sent down." "Oh, but I did," answered the manager. "You have forgotten." And there for a time, so far as the office was concerned, the matter was allowed to rest. But the Captain did not intend to let it rest there. He applied for his demurrage. And when that was refused. he took the master of the office to law. ence to the danger of such enemies as And, by-and-by, his complaint came be-Conkling and of such friends as Dr. Burchard, and, above all, of the folly of

fore the Judges in the court of law. The day before the trial, the manager came to the little lad from the North and said to him: "Mind I sent you to the dock with those instructions to discharge the coal!"

"But, I assure you, I can not rememper your doing so," said the lad. "Oh, yes, but I did. You have for-

It was a great trouble to the lad. nad never been sent to the dock. He could not say he had been sent; and he foresaw that he would have to say before the Judges what would certainly offend the manager, and lead to the loss of his excellent place.

On the morning of the trial, he went to the court. The manager came up, and the poor lad tried once more to assure him that he was mistaken, but he would not listen:

"It is all right, he said hastily. sent you on such a day, and you have got to bear witness that I did-and see

membered the day when Captain Smith's ship came in. And then this: You remember during that day being sent by the manager of the office to the New Year's present .- The Pansy. dock with a letter to the Captain?"

"Don't you remember taking instrucions to Captain Smith to discharge his "No. sir."

"Were you not sent by the manager f your office to the coal ship on that "I was not. sir." "Nor next day?" "No."

"Nor any other day?" "No." The gentleman who put the questions

to be got from him." the little lad had found so excellent a

and mother that he was sure to be dismissed. Then he packed his trunk to be ready to go home next day; and in the morning, expecting nothing but his not mounted upon a home. If it had

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

"A happy New Year." Yes, dear child:
How many things a year may do;
It may bring gifts for every day,
It may take all past gifts away,
It may bring smiles, it may bring tears.
It may rain blessings on each head.
We can not tell till it is dead
And rous to ion the other years.

And gone to join the other years What this shall do for me or you.

But this one thing we surely know; It will not leave us as it finds,

So tall and wise you will be, dear,
Before this year is bent and gray;
Your hair with fresher gold will shine,
But sliver threads will gleam in mine.
The gains of youth are loss to age.
Time gives to you and steals from me;
Yet I can smile, content to see
These travel-signs of pilgrimage,
So different from your dawn of day.

o here's a New Year wish for both;

May we keep growing, you and I,
Learning sweet truths in sweetest way.
Living in sunshine every day.
Having fresh love for God, for good;
With child-like hearts which ripen still
To moderate wish and tempered will;
To conquest over self and mood.
So kissme door and lot us too.

THE TRUTH AT ALL HAZARDS.

The Boy Who Testified to the Truth I

Spite of His Seeming Self-Interest.

Some time after the beginning of the

present century there were living in a

in the boy's heart, and among these

In the course of years, the boy's

school-days were ended, and also his

apprenticeship to a business life in the

country town; and, as there was no

But he was not long in this excellent

lessons he had received about truth. It

it was the rule, when a ship came into

port, that its Captain sent word to the

office that he had arrived and was now

waiting instructions where to discharge

manager of the office to send back in-

sage from the Captain came; but, some-

how or other, no answer was sent back

to him. The Captain waited a week,

but still no word came back. Now,

belonged to the ship were kept idle, too.

sent word to the office that his ship had

been kept so long waiting for instruc-

tions where to discharge its cargo that

it had missed a good offer of a new car-

go, and the office would have to pay

him for the loss. This payment is

When the manager of the office got

called "demurrage."

and truth.

a merchant's office.

So kissme, dear, and let us try.

It will not leave us as it finds,
But change our bodies, souls and minds.
Some lives must bloom and some must fad.
Some spirits quicken in God's light;
Some darken into growing night.
Does it not make you feel afraid
To think that we must alter so?

We can not tell till it is dead;

declare that President Davis the remnant of his Cabinet be moved to Washington on dismissed," he thought to himself. But the master said to him: "I was serry yesterday, but not with you. You did right to speak the truth; and to mark my approval of what you did, I am going to put you in charge of all the workings and sales of our Glenfardle mine." Then he sent for the manager mine." Then he sent for the manager and told him what he had said, and add

ed: "And the young man will make his reports direct to me."
Six months afterward the manager left the office, and, young though he was, the little lad was appointed to his place. And before as many years had passed, he was admitted as junior partner in the firm; and he is now at the head of the entire business—the manag-

ing partner.
In his case truth was the best. But I want to say that, if things had turned out other than they did, and he had been dismissed, it would still have been the best for him the speak the truth.-Dr. McLeod, in Sunday Magazine.

QUITE A BLUNDER.

How Tessle Earned Five Dollars and Nineteen Cents for a New Year's Present. Tessie was just learning to add. Dreadful work she made of it sometimes, and occasionally, when she was all mixed up, she would declare that she hated numbers with all her might. so she did, and she wished the man who made the addition table had got lost in busy country town in the North a pious the woods, and never found his way

couple who had an only son. For this out. son they daily prayed to God. So the Getting lost in the woods was something that Tessie lived in terror of. foundations of an upright life were laid Grandpa made a great pet of Tessie, and was always trying to help her out very especially a regard for uprightness

of her troubles. One night in the midst of his newspaper reading he heard Tessie wailing; not over the addition table this time, but over the fact that she had so little money. Her church subscription was prospect for him there, he came up to due-she gave two cents a week to the England, to one of the great seaports, building-fund for the new church. If and by-and-by he got a good position in all the people had done as well as that in proportion to their wealth they would soon have had a new church. place before he was put to the test in a She belonged, too, to the Children's very painful way with respect to the Band of Foreign Missions, and gave ten cents a month to that; altogetner, her was part of the business of that office hands were full. Just now was a new

to have ships coming and going. And call. A New Year's present to Miss Keith. our own missionary—that was the way all the children of the band spoke of the lady out in New Mexico, who sent them the cargo; and it was the duty of the letters. Tessie wanted to give to it, but some bright-colored paper-dolls in structions to the Captain where and when this was to be done. A few months after this little lad from the North came to the office, a ship laden with coal came in, and the usual mesting down his paper and looking over

his glasses. Tessie, with the tears still shining on her lashes, explained. Grandpa never could endure tears in her eyes. His hand went into his that was very hard on the Captain. pocket. "See here," he said! "seems to me I Until his ship got free of its cargo, it had to lie idle in the dock; and all who wasn't to give you any more money for

So, at the end of a week, the Captain earning some. We'll make a bargain. If you count what I've got in my hand and get it right the first time, you may have it for your dear Miss Keith." Joyfully Tessie agreed to this. She did not like adding, but she could afford to try very hard and be very careful with such an object in view. So the small handful of pennies was passed

over from grandpa's hand to hers, and she curled herself into the great chair this message from the Captain, he was very angry. He sent for the little lad and commenced her task. from the North and said to him: "Did'nt "Only one count, remember;" said I send you down to Captain Smith with grandpa. So her lips moved slowly and carefully. At last she looked up.

"Grandpa, there's five dollars and nineteen cents." "What! what! what!" said grandpa, in great astonishment. "Why, my little Tessie! How could you make such a big blunder as that? Let me see!"

"It is true," said Tessie, with a gay little laugh, covering up her treasure, and turning herself away from grandpa. But finally she condescended to count it for him. "Look, grandpa! There's five cents, and five cents, that makes ten cents." "Aye," said grandpa.
"And there's nine bright pennies, and

they make nineteen cents. "Just so," said grandpar "And then there is this very bright penny, made of gold, and it says five

dollars' on it; and that makes live dollars and nineteen cents." "Oh, ho!" said grandpa. "Tve caught you now. That is a new cent, and nothing more."
But Tessie declared that it was not a

cent, it was made of gold; it was just exactly like one that her papa showed her only yesterday, and had just the same letters on it, and papa told her it was five dollars...
"Let me see," said: grandpa, and he took the shining penny in his hand and turned it over and looked at it through

his glasses, and finally said: "Bless my heart! Well, well, well! grandpa is the you say it clearly!"

In a little while he was called into the witness-box, and almost the first question put to him was whether he re-And that was the way it happened that Tessio Warren gave five dollars

and nineteen cents toward Miss Keith's THE HORSE-TRADER.

Not a Bad Man, but Watching Will Do Him No Marm. The habitual horse-trader is not al-

ways a bad man and neighbor, but he is always supposed to need especial watching. He, certainly, is a doublemoralist except where he sometimes merges his private code into his official one wholly. For, the horse, which is among the noblest of animals, really is, was a barrister. He had been engaged by the manager to win the case for stitution. He contains in himself pretty them. But when he heard the little lad's replies, he turned to the Judge, and said: "My lord, I give up this case. My instructions were that this witness would prove that a message to witness would be seen that the same and the good and the bad. His scale of developments is all is, that his qualities are only to be witness would prove that a message to witness would be seen that the same and the same discharge had been sent to Captain mation, by an expert. It is hardly Smith, and it is plain no such proof is credible that under the visage which seems so guileless there can be hidden So the case ended in the Captain's so much deception. But we know, to favor and against the office in which We generally find out the day after an unfortunate purchase that the animal He went to his lodgings with a sor-rowful heart and wrote to his father day is not the one that now limps and the morning, expecting nothing but his dismissal, he went early to the office. The first to come in after him was the master. He stopped for a moment at the little lad's desk, and said: "We lost our case yesterday."

"Yes, sir," answered the lad; "and I am very sorry I had to say what I did."

By-and-by the manager came in; and, after a little time, he was sent for to the master's room. It was a long while

the head of the mythical sphynx was not mounted upon a horse. If it had been, Edipus would have been worse baffled to unravel the mystery. The slipperiness, therefore, of the horse-trader is easily accounted for. He can not very well help it. It is altogether probable that he is half the time cheated himself. That he has more virtue than he is eredited with is evident from the fact that he is rarely, if ever, known to be rich, and is never a millionairs.—

The Hour.